

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

F. M. TRIMMER, EDITOR.

Thursday, March 29, 1866.

Divine service may be expected in the Methodist Church in this place, on Friday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Smoking Tobacco.

In these "piping times of peace," it is rare to get a good article. By the kindness of Mr. J. W. HARDY we have the pleasure of puffing some very good. It was prized and pressed in 1860, makes a pleasant and fragrant smoke, whose clouds all other clouds dispel. Don't take our word for it—sample it (not ours) for yourselves.

Taxes.

It will be seen by reference to Col. R. C. Pool's (Tax Collector) advertisement in last week's issue, that he commenced the collection of taxes on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at places named therein. We will also state at the request of Col. POOLE, which was neglected in his notice, that taxes will be receivable only in specie, United States Treasury notes declared to be a legal tender by the Government of the United States, and such State Treasury notes as were issued by the order of the last Legislature of this State, and Juror Tickets.

Delegates to Conference.

The following are the Delegates from the South Carolina Conference, to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to be held in New Orleans on the 4th of April, 1866:

Whiteford Smith, A. M. Shipp, W. A. Game-well, H. A. C. Walker, S. H. Browne, R. J. Boyd, James Stacy, W. H. Fleming and Chas. Betts. RESERVES:—J. W. Kelly, J. R. Pickett and W. P. Mounzon.

Change of Schedule.

The train will leave Spartanburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 a. m.; arrive at Shelton at 9:40 a. m., and leave Shelton at 3 p. m., and arrive at Spartanburg 7:30 p. m. The advantages of this change enables persons leaving Spartanburg or Columbia to make the through trip in one day. The Unionville Times in speaking of the Spartanburg & Union Road says:

"Under the management of its efficient President, Capt. T. B. Jeter, this road is doing a fair business; and we learn that a sufficient force is now at work between Shelton and Alston, repairing the damages occasioned by Sherman's army the freshets. We hope soon to hear that the entire road is in running order."

To whom it may concern.

If "fools are our theme, satire is not our song." It is more with a spirit of friendly admonition and regret that there are those among us who cannot find better and more profitable amusement than in the wanton and pitiful misemployment of their time, by nightly visits to our citizens, at an hour when all good and honest people are asleep, and imposing on themselves the onerous and unprofitable labor of removing some citizen's gate, sign board, building fences across the streets, and other like acts not less puerile and undignified. You may be "honorable men—all honorable men," and may be white, but we do think it would be slanderous to the well behaved freedmen, to make such accusations against them, but far more disgraceful to those of the "superior race." If you would spend these hours in your mental improvement, you would after a while be capable of enjoying a more laudable source of amusement. We know what you are wanting—we know your caste. To whom it may concern we have no vindictive or malignant feelings for any amusement you might have had at our expense, but only wish you to spend such hours in the pursuit of more solid enjoyment to your selves and less annoyance to good people. No, it is not with any invidious spirit we speak to you, for your acts cannot excite such. It is merely for your own good that we do not treat them with "contempt, as the source from whence they come."

Gold.

We have heard of this precious article selling for twenty-five per cent. premium in our town, much lower than we have noticed among the telegraph reports. It has declined considerably in the gold markets, the latest quotations being as low as 28. This rapid decline in the last few days means something, and is the effect of some cause or causes. Perhaps it may be from some favorable change going on in the commercial and mercantile world, or a newly inspired confidence in the conduct of the financial department at Washington. The anticipation of the passage of the Loan Bill. If this be it the decline is not permanent. It was thought for some time that the conservative policy of the Administration would be sustained, but Mr. Stevens, the miserable head of the worst of all parties, denounces the plan of the restoration of a sound currency, "as a part of the system of a restored Union." The Bill was lost. Twelve millions of gold have recently been thrown upon the market by the Secretary of the Treasury, which may approximate nearer the true cause of its sudden decline. Tax-payers have learned that green backs are as good as gold in paying taxes, which is another good reason why our people at least should put a higher appreciation upon their value.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Although there is no certain data on the subject, a report generally prevailed among members of Congress to-day, that the President will veto the Civil Rights Bill.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Government of Georgia has vetoed the stay law.

It is thought that the Assessors will soon be put to work to assess the U. S. Taxes.

Six bodies have been washed ashore from the wreck of the Steamer Gen. Hooker.

The Texas Convention has declared the Ordinance of Secession null and void. A motion to make citizens of white inhabitants a basis of representation, was laid on the table.

The Texas Legislature has passed a stay law in judgment of debts for four years, on condition that the interest and one-fourth of the principal be paid each year.

Cotton growing in the Sandwich Islands is becoming very successful. About 1200 pounds of Sea Island cotton can be raised on an average per acre, and the plant is perennial there.

A disgraceful scene occurred in the Senate on Wednesday afternoon. Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, appeared upon the floor in an offensive state of intoxication, and was removed by two Senators.

M. Louis Hottinger, the Paris banker, is dead, leaving property to the value of £2,400,000.

Letters from Louisiana say that the planters of that State are devoting almost their entire attention to the raising of cotton, and that all things now look promising.

In a recent speech in Albany, John Van Buren nominated Andrew Johnson for the next Presidency.

Most of the town of Randolph, Ky., has been burned.

Some think the Fenians really intend to invade Canada.

Important modifications to the internal revenue law, it is said, will be made.

An Illinois paper says there is a man out there so dirty that the assessors put him down as real estate.

The Charleston Courier of the 23d inst., says the cars on the Charleston & Savannah Railroad will run to Ashapoo, thirty six miles from Charleston, on Saturday the 24th inst.

General Amnesty and Universal Suffrage.

In the Senate, on Friday last, Mr. Stewart introduced the following joint resolution, which was approved by Sumner and Wilson, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction:

Whereas, in the present distracted condition of the country it is eminently proper and necessary that all just and constitutional means should be employed for the quieting of popular excitement, the removal of unreasonable prejudice, and the obliteration of all hostile feeling growing out of the late unhappy civil war; and whereas, one of the most prolific sources of unfriendly sentiment is the conflict of opinion existing on the subject of negro suffrage; and where as it is now most evident that there is no probability whatever that Senators and Representatives in Congress from the States whose people were lately in insurrection will be allowed to occupy the seats to which they have been elected until said States shall have complied with certain fundamental conditions a portion of which are hereinafter recited; and whereas, it is unreasonable to expect the establishment of harmony and good feelings as long as the eleven Southern States, whose people were recently in insurrection, and prevented from resuming their ancient relations with this Government, therefore be it

Resolved, First, That each of said States, whose people were lately in insurrection, as aforesaid, shall be recognized as having fully and validly resumed its former relations with this Government, and its chosen representatives shall be admitted into the two houses of the National Legislature, whether said State shall have so amended its constitution as, 1st, to do away with all existing distinctions as to civil rights and disabilities among the various classes of its population, by reason either of race or color, or previous condition of servitude; 2d, to repudiate all pecuniary indebtedness which said State may have heretofore contracted, incurred or assumed in connection with the late unnatural and treasonable war; 3d, to yield all claims to compensation on account of the liberation of its slaves; and, 4th, to provide for the extension of the elective franchise to all persons upon the same terms and conditions, making no discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; Provided, That those who were qualified to vote in the year 1860 by the laws of the respective States shall not be disfranchised by reason of any new tests or conditions which have been or may be prescribed since that year.

Resolved, That after the aforesaid conditions have been complied with, and the same shall have been ratified by the majority of the present voting population of the State, including all those qualified to vote under the laws thereof as they existed in 1860, a general amnesty shall be proclaimed in regard to all persons in such State who were in any way connected with armed opposition to the Government of the United States, wholly exonerating them from all pains, penalties or disabilities to which they may have become liable by reason of connection with the rebellion.

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the thorough assimilation of the basis of suffrage of the various States in the Union, all other States not above specified shall be respectfully requested to incorporate an amendment in their State Constitutions respectively, corresponding with the one specified.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the aforesaid Resolutions, it is not intended to assert a coercive power on the part of Congress in regard to the regulation of the right of suffrage in the different States of the Union, but only to make a respectful and earnest appeal to their own good sense and love of country, with a view to the prevention of serious evils now threatening, and to the peaceful perpetuation of the repose, the happiness, and the true glory of the whole American people.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—The Washington Union of the 19th says:

The Democracy have carried the city of Harrisburg, Pa., by a majority of two hundred and forty-two. Last fall the Republicans carried the city by a large majority. The Democracy have also carried "Little York" by a majority of three hundred and seventy-five.

A private letter from Millersburg, Dauphin County, Pa., dated Saturday, (17th), states that the Democracy, yesterday, elected the Borough Ticket, by an average majority of thirty-five. Last fall General Hartman had thirty three majority. This gives the Democracy a gain of sixty-eight votes in that borough.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1866.

The events of the past few days have been full of political interest. The Civil Rights Bill is before the President, and I have little doubt that he will approve it, though may object to its general character. The Bill as it passed the Senate would have been vetoed. But it was so modified as to allow an appeal, in every case, to the United States Supreme Court. Besides it is thought that the law will not be one of much practical importance. The cases that might arise under it, will be settled by usage, and a few decisions of the Court would settle the law on the subject.

The Joint Resolution offered by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has attracted some attention. The Senate will refer it to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Stewart is not in favor of negro suffrage, but he says that he was satisfied himself that neither this Congress nor the next will admit representation from those States, without conditions which Mr. S. proposes introducing, equalization of the right of suffrage. He proposes that the Government offer to those States general amnesty and exemption from all liabilities on account of the rebellion, and also the restoration of the States to their place in the Union with full representation. He suggests that if Congress offer these terms, and the Southern legislatures accept them, all those States can be represented before the end of this session.

By the Fourth of July next the vacant seats would all be filled by any ex-rebels who may be elected, not excluding Jefferson Davis or General R. E. Lee. The negro suffrage condition is to be made applicable to all the States in the Union, and it is based on the suggestion made by the President in a telegraphic letter to Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi. Judge Sharkey is still here, and cordially approves of Mr. Stewart's movement. No Democratic Senator has yet accepted it. But a majority of the Senate have expressed to Mr. Stewart a willingness to send the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction for consideration. The Committee may report it, omitting those portions which are beneficial to the South, particularly the amnesty clause.

The President is not strong enough in his position even to dismiss those members of the Cabinet who are operating against him. He cannot even venture to dismiss the refractory Comptroller of the Currency, who, with the National Banks at his back, and the support of all the shoddy and stockjobbing and speculating interests of the country, has undertaken to control the power in opposition to the policy of the Administration.

Mr. Clarke has converted Congress to his side in the controversy, and though the House on the 7th December passed with acclamation a resolution endorsing the recommendations of Secretary McCullough for a contraction of the currency, and an early resumption of specie payments. On Friday the Treasury Finance Bill was rejected by the House. The vote was recorded to-day, and the bill recommitted. Well street expected its passage, for gold opened this morning at 25 and a fraction. The bill is dead, and gold will rise.

The House has passed a resolution for terminating the Session on the last Wednesday in May. No one believes that they will then adjourn.

Decline of Gold Premium.

From the Washington National Intelligencer, of the 9th instant, we copy the following in reference to the decline in the gold market and its effects upon trade:

"The gold premium has declined to about thirty-three per cent., and is likely to fall, as it did last spring, to thirty or lower. The Secretary of the Treasury is reported to have said that he could easily cause a further decline; but the fall, during the last week, was without any exercise of his power over the market. No gold has been sold by the Treasury for a week past, though, during the previous week, the sum of twelve millions was put into the market. The Treasury still commands a large amount of gold.

"Money is so abundant in the commercial centres that speculation flourishes though regular business is at a stand. Speculation in the city of New York has for a week past been directed strongly to real estate at advancing prices, the auction sales amounting to a quarter of a million of dollars a day. This shows not only the abundance of money, but the want of employment for it in any regular business.

"Many persons marvel at the fact that the prices of living are still maintained at the same rate which prevailed when gold was 200. An actual scarcity of commodities caused diminishing production and suddenly increasing consumption, has been and still is among the causes of high prices, as well as the redundancy of paper currency. But prices tend downwards, and must decline very sensibly, even without any reference to the success of any scheme of contraction. Hundreds of thousands of men, lately in arms, and large consumers, must now become producers, and besides these the vast current of immigration brings daily accessions to our means of production.

"Dry goods, both foreign and domestic, have fallen heavily—wholesale prices having declined 20 per cent. during the past week. The Southern demand for goods, which was so brisk during a few months following the close of the war, has subsided, and the supply has exceeded the means of payment. The South has nearly exhausted the resources which remained to it, after the war in cotton, tobacco, naval stores, etc., and the prospects of production for 1866-7 is far from being good.

"Some business men anticipate a general decline of price, and, as a consequence of it, a contraction of bank loans which will fall with severity upon bank debtors. Banks are generally increasing instead of diminishing their loans. The loan line of the New York city banks before the war was a hundred and twenty millions, and it is now two hundred and forty millions, though legitimate business is falling off. When the banks shall, from prudential reasons, contract their loan line, everything upon which these loans are based will suffer a great decline in price."

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1866.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Fessenden reviewed Governor Graham's letter published in the National Intelligencer, which he said was written to show that the investigation of the Reconstruction Committee were not impartial. Mr. Fessenden said that he did not regard the lately rebellious States in the light of criminals on trial, nor was he betting in the capacity of a prosecutor. If Governor Graham desired to introduce further testimony in the case of North Carolina, he could do so.

The House to-day reconsidered the vote by which the Loan Bill was rejected and recommitted it to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention at Harrisburg which nominated the Hon. Hester Clymer for Governor, adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognized a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve:

1. That the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that "taxation without representation" is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and Congress shall pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the Amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provision will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own citizens.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual and Freedmen's Bureau veto messages of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memory of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphan's care and protection.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

Canada.

New York, March 16, 1866.

A special dispatch from Montreal says less excitement prevails, though preparations to resist an attack are actively proceeding.

In the Cabinet Council, presided over by the Governor General, a telegram was received from the Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The first announced that a resolution advising contederation had passed the upper house of the Legislature unanimously, and that a similar result was expected in the lower house.

The other dispatch expressed the belief that the measure is sure of success in Nova Scotia.

All property in private hands has been ordered to St. Helen's Island, which is strongly fortified and commands the city.

The citizens are rapidly enrolling themselves, here and in the other principal cities, for guard duty in the event of troops being needed at the frontier.

Yesterday twenty five thousand Enfield rifles were sent to Upper Canada.

R. C. OLIVER, a correspondent writing to the Southern Christian Advocate, of the 16th inst., among other things, says of the Faculty of Wofford College:

"These are all high toned gentlemen, possessing a finished education, and apt to teach. While they are diligent and untiring in their efforts to instruct their pupils in the various subjects connected with their several departments, it is worth of distinguished notice, that they bestow particular attention on the advancement of the young men in morals. Each Professor teaches a Bible class every Sabbath afternoon. Parents who are anxious about the eternal welfare of their boys, as well as their advancement in learning, would do well to send them to Wofford College.

I have been informed recently that the newly created chair of "Hebrew and other Oriental Languages," has been filled by securing the valuable services of a clergyman of distinguished ability and cultivated mind."

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—Returns from a large number of towns indicate that Governor Smythe has been re-elected by 5,000 to 6,000 majority. The Republican majority in the Legislature will be very large.

The aggregate vote considerably exceeds that of last year.

Returns from 58 towns give Smythe Republican, 14,200; Sinclair, Democrat, 11,000. The returns thus far indicate a majority of more than 5,000 for Smythe. The Republicans have carried all the five Councilmen, and nine out of twelve Senators, and will have about 100 majority in the House.

CONCORD, 10:30 P. M.—Returns from 98 cities and towns give Smythe 20,500, and Sinclair 16,487, a Democratic net gain of 800.

THE CASE OF G. B. LAMAR.—A powerful influence is being brought to bear upon the Executive for a remission of the sentence recently pronounced against G. B. Lamar, of Georgia, formerly President of the Bank of the Republic, New York, for certain alleged attempts to defraud the Government. The conviction, it will be remembered, was before a military court, and the friends of Lamar contend that it was not a proper one to adjudicate his case, he being a private citizen and amenable only to the civil courts. The Supreme Court has this very question before it now, and the President may await its decision as applicable to that of Lamar.

EMIGRATING TO BRAZIL.—A report reaches us from Mobile that a steamer with emigrants is about ready to sail for Brazil. Numbers of Southern people are still inclined to accept Brazil as their adopted country. We also hear of preparations making on the part of a goodly number of Carolinians to remove either to Brazil or Mexico.—Courier.

A FENIAN IDEA.—The idea has been started among the Fenians whereby they are to be made exclusive patrons of the products of American looms, and all fabrics woven by Britons are to be discarded. No Fenian is to buy, wear or consume any imported article, and it is expected by this to virtually exclude British manufactures from the markets of the United States.

All the stage lines, express and dispatch Companies, operating West of the Missouri River, have been consolidated under the name of Holiday's Overland Mail and Express Company, and reduced the fare twenty five per cent. from April 1st.

The Government not finding a loyal man in Alabama who would take the test oath, and become a mail agent over the route from Mobile to the Mississippi, imported a Philadelphian there.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—There was a great conflagration in this city this morning, by which Pike's Opera House, the Enquirer Office and several permanent business establishments were entirely destroyed. Loss estimated at \$200,000.

The telegraph brings us the intelligence that the Republicans have carried New Hampshire by over five thousand majority.

A RENCONTRE.—The Petersburg Express, of the 2d, has the following from Richmond:

A rencontre took place this evening between R. D. Ogden and M. J. M. Hanna of the Examiner. Several shots were fired, but nobody hurt. The parties were arrested, but bailed.

ABATEMENT OF THE CHOLERA IN THE WEST INDIES.—The deaths by cholera at the Island of Guadeloupe has abated to ten per day. At one time during the season the deaths were upwards of one hundred and thirty per day. The authorities still enforce close quarantine regulations.

The trial of Mr. Biggers Mobley, of Chester, for an assault and battery upon one of his freedwomen, with intent to kill, has resulted in a verdict of Guilty. He has been sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars. His counsel has taken an appeal, and in pursuance thereof the parties are now in Charleston.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—A decision of some interest was made by Hon. C. S. McGowan, Judge of Probate for Sumter Co., Alabama, recently. The question was the liability of a guardian for amount of debts for which payment had been received in Confederate treasury notes during the existence of the Confederacy—said debts having been contracted previous to the year 1861. The decision of the Judge was, that the guardian was not liable. In other words, that he was entitled to credit for amount so received.

The project for the establishment of an American college in China, now before Congress, proposes that the students shall be educated in Chinese law and commercial customs, and thus be enabled to assume a business position with the requisite knowledge to conduct successfully commercial matters with the merchants of that country. The funds proposed to establish the college are to be derived from the accumulation of commercial fees in China belonging to this Government, and now amounting to some two hundred thousand dollars.

MARRIED

On the 22d instant, by Rev. V. A. SHARPE, Mr. THOMAS BENDERSON, to Miss MARGARET JANE COGGINS, all of this District.

On Tuesday morning, 13th instant, by Rev. Mr. MOOD, Mr. D. C. GIST, to Miss M. A. E. JONES, all of Union District.

By W. H. Bagwell, Esq., on the 28th inst., MR. ALSA BOGAN to MISS JANE DAVIS, all of this District.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market is buoyant and a trifle higher. Sales 20,000 bales. Middling Upland is quoted at 19@19½.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols 86½@87. United States five twenties 73½.

New York, March 22, 1866.

Cotton has advanced one cent, and the market is excited. Sales 5,000 bales at 41 cents. Gold 28.

New York, March 23.

Cotton firm; sales 1,900 bales, at 41 cents. Gold 27½.

MUSIC.

MRS. ISABELLA FALK, widow of the late Prof. E. A. FALK, will be glad to receive a few scholars in Music, at her dwelling place, on CHURCH STREET, next door to Methodist Church.

TERMS made known on application. March 29 9 4t

H. C. Stevenson
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
Church Street, next door to Harris & Daniel's
Drug Store, up stairs.
March 29 9 3t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TEPPE & SMYTH
ARE now prepared to sell the whole of their
Stock, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large assortment of other articles too numerous to mention, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to make room for their SPRING STOCK. March 29 9 1y

PALMETTO HOUSE,
Spartanburg C. H., S. C.
I HAVE taken possession of the above named
HOTEL, and will endeavor to render it
worthy of public patronage.
WM. IRWIN, Proprietor.
March 29 9 4t

MARCH 28th.

TWITTY & CO.,
—NOW OPENING—
New Styles of LADIES HATS,
SPRING DRESS GOODS, in printed Ja-
conets,
MUSLINS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
BEREGE &c. &c., with a variety of other de-
sirable GOODS; all purchased
AFTER DECLINE IN PRICES.
WE INVITE
special attention to a choice selection of
Ladies' Collars, Cuffs and Sets,
bought direct from Manufacturers and offered
at corresponding low figures.